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[From the Valley Farmer.]

CULTURE OF HEMP.

As there seems to be considerable solicitude felt in different sections of the country, as to the most profitable productions to which the farmer can turn his attention, we have thought proper to introduce the subject of Hemp, as being worthy of notice. We have no doubt that the production of this article would be found very profitable to many of the farmers of the Valley, and therefore do not hesitate to commend its culture. For the mode and manner of cultivating Hemp, we refer the reader to the following letter from Mr. PEYTON, who has for some time been successfully prosecuting the business, and whose opinion is, therefore, entitled to greater weight:

BIG LICK, ROANOKE, Jan. 26, 1843.

DR. ARMSTRONG—Dear Sir: Your communication of the 10th inst. was received by the last mail. I am gratified that my remarks on the culture of Hemp, in the December number of the Farmer's Register, have been useful to you and will with pleasure, as you desire it, add to your satisfaction by responding to your inquiries.

1. *Time of Sowing Hemp.*—Hemp is generally sown in this latitude during the month of April, sometimes in the latter part of March, and not unfrequently in the early part of May. A good deal of course depends upon the season in so changeable a climate as ours; but taking one year with another I should fix upon the middle of April as the most eligible period for committing the seed to the earth.

2. *Mode of putting in the Crop.*—The ground should, if possible, be ploughed in the fall, that the winter's frosts may reduce the clods perfectly. If this cannot be done, then the same result of complete pulverization must be reached, by repeated deep ploughings, harrowing and rolling with a spike or smooth roller. The necessity for this very particular preparation, you will see explained in my communication above alluded to. When it is thus brought into thorough tilth and levelled by the harrow, it is then sown broadcast exactly as you do wheat, regulating the quantity to the acre by the quality of the soil, taking care never to fall below one bushel and a peck, nor to exceed two bushels. When sown, plough it in with single horse "bull tongues"—a species of plough between the coulter and shovel, free from the objections and uniting the advantages of each. Follow the ploughs with a roller. The roller is recommended for the final operation, in preference to the harrow, for two reasons: 1st. Because it presses the earth to the seed and promotes their vegetation; and 2d. Because experience has taught that harrowing inclines the land to bake, if it should be followed by heavy rain before the hemp comes up, and a crust may thus be formed which would smother many of the tender germs; whilst experience has proven that land pressed together with a roller and then soaked with rain, will crack and crumble as it dries, instead of forming a hard crust.

3. *When Matured and How Saved.*—The crop matures in from twelve to sixteen weeks. The proper time for saving may be easily determined, though exactness in this is not so material as in most crops. When the male stocks which bear the blossoms begin to cast the pollen, (which will be observed whenever the hemp at this stage is disturbed by wind, by a succession of clouds like dust,

which rise over the field,) the hemp is in the best state for saving. This last process, whether it is pulled or cut, is a laborious operation and requires strong hands. Whether the one or the other mode is observed, it is necessary, to prevent confusion and tangling, that each hand should take a "through," corresponding with the length of the hemp. After it has remained upon the ground a few days for the sap in the stock to dry out, tie it up in small bundles about the size of a small sheaf of wheat, using for this purpose the stunted stalks of hemp, which you will find in abundance throughout the field. Set it up in shocks of two to three dozen bundles each, to remain until it is entirely cured, which you will determine by the dryness of the stock, showing that there is an absence of all sap.

4. *Subsequent Management.*—Some permit it to remain in the shocks, as we left it in the last paragraph, while others put it into stack to remain till the time for spreading it out to rot. The latter is certainly the preferable mode, though involving a great deal of additional trouble. It should be spread for rotting on the same ground upon which it grew, about the last of October or first of November. The time required to rot it of course depends upon circumstances of which every intelligent farmer will be a competent judge. Here it ordinarily requires several months; with you it would require less time. To ascertain when it is sufficiently rotted, have a hand of it broken, and if the wood breaks easily and separates readily from the lint, and the lint is strong, your hemp is well watered. Very slight experience will make you master of this.

Your next step is to have the hemp set in shocks, neat and well built, with the tops so bound together as to keep them firm against winds and secure from rain.

The breaking follows; and for this you should embrace all cool and dry days, as they alone are suitable for the operation. Your breaks should be made broad behind, from eighteen to twenty inches between the slats, narrow in front and sufficiently heavy to give them steadiness. The legs of the bench to be put on with keys, instead of wedges that they may be tightened at pleasure. The process of breaking is very simple, but it requires several years practice before a hand is able to do what is esteemed a full day's work.

5. *Raising and Preserving Seed.*—Seed should be planted about the first of April, perhaps in Carolina three or four weeks earlier would be better. Some prefer dibbling it in drills four or five feet apart; others planting in a check the same distance with corn. Both modes answer well. It should be kept clean and well cultivated.

When it has attained a foot in height it should be thinned so as to afford the plants full room to grow freely. When they have attained their growth and the male plants have generally cast their pollen, they should be pulled or cut, leaving only a few of the freshest scattered through the crop. This will give more room for the female plants to branch and spread, which they will continue to do until arrested by excessive droughts or frost. When the pods begin to open and drop the seed, which sometimes precedes, but always follows a keen frost, it should be cut without delay. In the morning, when the dew is on the plant, is the most favorable time for this operation. When cut it should be set up in loose, open shocks to dry, which will require ten or twelve days of good weather. As the seeds shatter out very easily, great care is necessary in securing them. The best mode I have ever tried, is to have a large tow linen sheet made, spread it at the base of the shock, upset the shock on it and beat the heads off. Have a wagon or cart with a close body at hand to convey the contents of the sheet as it is filled

to some place of security. When you have collected it in your barn-floor, beat it with light flails and run it through a fan mill. The seed when clean, should be spread over the floor, and suffered to remain for some days, till they are thoroughly dried, and then put away securely in garners, where the rats, who are as fond of them as old cheese, cannot possibly get at them. If thrown into a heap immediately after they are gathered, they are liable to have their vegetating principle destroyed by heating. Seed carefully managed will sometimes come up the second year; but in nine cases out of ten seed two years old will not vegetate.

General Remarks.—The yield of this crop of course varies like that of every other, with the exception in its favor that it is subject to fewer diseases. No land, however, should be put in hemp which is not exceedingly rich; with such land the product will be rarely less than six hundred weight to the acre, and may reach ten or twelve. If the crop is cut before the seed forms, it impoverishes less than any crop known. When the crop is spread upon the land for watering, the reduction in its fertility is scarcely perceptible in a term of five years. Managed upon the foregoing plan, my crops have averaged me between six and seven cents per pound at home, yielding me a much better profit than my tobacco, and costing me infinitely less trouble and labor.

Many in the West, and some here, are abandoning the process of dew-rotting and are endeavoring to water-rot after the Russia mode. They are induced to do this from the fact that the Government has offered a price for the article, provided it is made suitable for naval cordage, which if the farmers are successful in the new mode of rotting will make it an excellent lucrative business. The process is simple but requires care. I have, however, as yet no experience in it. I am now constructing vats, with the intention of water-rotting my next crop. Should you be inclined to water-rot, and desire my information I will cheerfully communicate such as I have. The price offered by the Government is \$280 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Very respectfully,
W. M. PEYTON

From the Western Farmer and Gardener.

BLIGHT IN PEAR TREES.

To ROBERT BUCHANAN, Esq.

President of Cincinnati Horticultural Society.

Sir:—When I heard read at one of your meetings (on the 4th May,) Dr. MOSHER's letter on the *Blight in Pear Trees*, I felt much pleased in learning so accurately as I then thought, the cause of this ravaging disease; though I was little cheered with the prospect of having to examine the branches of my trees with a magnifying-glass, to detect the presence of the spisus, as preparatory to the use of the knife. I had then never seen the disease, except by its marks at a distance, and was entirely disposed to confide in the hypothesis, as it seemed to be settled by the current of authority in our periodicals on gardening, that the disease was caused by insects. Since then I have unfortunately had some practice in this disease, and my confidence in the insect theory is greatly diminished.

On my return home I noticed some blackened leaves on one of the strong widdle shoots of a young pear tree, which bloomed this year for the first time, but without setting any of its fruit. The branch was six feet long, and about mid-way of its length for the space of twenty inches, the leaves were of a shining black color; and during the same extent the bark was shrivelled, while the extremity of the branch was still green and flourishing. This fact arrested my attention, as not according with Dr. M.'s description of the disease, which he represented as "first making its appearance at the extremity of a single

branch, when in full leaf." He adds further "that the young twigs of the present year's growth are generally first attacked, after which the disease extends down the branch to the older wood, and sometimes even to the large trunks—the bark of which is seen turning black in patches, and sinking below the healthy surface as if gangrenous."

My examination of the tree did not enable me to discover the presence of any insects, but assuming that they were certainly there, I cut off the entire limb close by the trunk of the tree, when I found the sap diseased below the bark. Two days after, I found the like mark of black leaves on another limb, when I cut into the base of all the limbs, and found the entire top, including the upper part of the trunk, in a diseased state, which I would describe as a putrid fermentation. Between the bark and the alburnum, the sap was profuse, viscid and discolored—having the smell of a spoiled watermelon. My further observations led me to conclude that this sap dries up after a few days, leaving a brownish color on the surface of the alburnum, followed by a shrivelling of the bark.—The effect produced is equivalent to that produced by an extensive removal of the bark, and a complete destruction of the tissue surrounding the wood. The circulation of the elaborated sap, in its descent from the leaves, seems to be thus prevented, and as the branches become exhausted the blackening of the leaves begins.

A few days later, I noticed a single black leaf on another young tree, four hundred feet distant from the former, and which had never yet bloomed. As I approached to examine its condition, I was struck with the number of black ants traversing the limbs, which I concluded were in search of insects, and by tracing them in their progress, I soon discovered them at work in the axils of the leaves, preying on the brown aphides described by Dr. Mosher. The petioles of some leaves were withered and black, but no aphides were present in the axils; other leaves, the axils of which were thronged with them, seemed healthy, and I could discover no effect produced upon them by the insects. The bark, in many places, was slightly withered, and to the touch shewed a want of vitality—the leaves still looking well. On cutting into the bark, the alburnum was found discolored and dry, the viscid state having already passed. Some thrifty shoots springing from spurs of last year, and of bright foliage, were entirely dead at the collar next the limb,—the bark parting from the wood, and the wood dry, when cut into. An examination of the trunk, showed on the southeast side a line of discoloration on the surface, as if the sap had exuded from above, and left a brown trace. I cut through the bark in various places, and found the whole of that side of the tree, and the entire top above, to be dead within. The top of each tree was then off to the lower tier of branches, which were left without much hope of their recovery, to note whether any change would take place towards vivifying. But the sap does not reach them from below in either case, and buds are bursting from the bark of the trunk, and chiefly on the northwest side, and striving to form new branches.

I am thus minute in giving the appearance of things presented to my view, because in my searches for descriptions of the disease called fire-blight, I find none in the numerous journals I have, and that you may judge whether this be fire-blight, as I suppose it is. If this be the disease described by Dr. Mosher, I doubt whether it is caused by the aphid he describes. I find in my garden many instances in which the green aphides have destroyed the terminal buds in the young growing shoots, so that the extremities of the shoots wither and die, for several inches. The first good bud below, which would otherwise lie dormant, is pushed forward and becomes the leading shoot. If the brown aphid actually kills the leaf, by extracting its juices, would any worse effect ensue than if the leaves were cut off with a knife, which would not kill the limb unless the succeeding crop of leaves were also removed? I suggest that the disease is in fact an infected state of the sap—a fermentation, which I can but think is caused by the brown aphid preying on the petioles of the leaves, and thus preventing a return of the fluids. We are not warranted in supposing that the aphid poisons the sap without some proof; and such a supposition admits that the sap is not all consumed by the insect; nor are we to assume that the sap is consumed by the aphid, for if we examine sufficiently early, we shall find it abundant and spoiled,—smelling, as I have described above. It is said in paragraphs which float through the newspapers, that the scolytus pyri, works under the bark and girdles

the limb, and kills it. If the ringing thus made by the scolytus, should be much more than an inch in width, the limb would probably die, and the leaves turn black, but if the ring should be of less width, death would not ensue, but on the contrary an accelerated growth and greater fruitfulness, as in common ringing with the knife.

I offer no theories, but I suggest that diligent observation shall be directed to the state of the branches in early spring, when the juices are in active circulation, and the limbs have been subjected to the alternate action of sharp frost and hot sun. The first thing is to ascertain in what the disease consists, and what it is. If it is a fermentation of the sap, destroying the vital connection between the bark and the alburnum, making in effect an extensive girdling of the tree, or of the body of the limbs, we may then search for the cause. I begin to fear that the cause is beyond cure. The pear tree shows its foliage early; and the most thrifty and succulent kinds are most liable to be attacked with the blight. The early activity of the fluids and the redundancy of them, may be greater in some years than in others, and if at such times unusual and severe alternations of cold and heat supervene, the effect may be to produce death in the larger limbs, and even in upper part of the trunks of young trees, viviating the sap and causing it to decay. Persons at all familiar with the process of deadening trees in clearing forest lands, know that even when entirely girdled, some kinds will continue to grow and maintain their verdure the whole season, and some kinds will even put forth leaves the second year and then die. In the same way the branches of the pear tree will expand their foliage and make thrifty shoots, being a mere development of the buds by means of the juices laid up in the branches; and when that supply is exhausted, they become blighted at the extremity, and so proceed downward until the marks of death extend to the lowest point of the disease, just as the green trunks of young trees driven into the ground as stakes will throw out shoots which grow for several months, and then withdraw and dry up as if by blight.

Since writing so far, I have been taking a survey of my trees, and by the aid of the black ant, I have found the brown aphid in abundance on another tree, thirty feet distant from the second one here described. From a careful inspection and handling of the trunk and branches, I find the bark everywhere alive and the tree healthy. I shall not apply the knife, but will leave the tree entire, nor will I remove the aphides. In the top of the tree, I noticed the ends of two shoots withered and black for several inches, but the next buds below had pushed one-third of an inch. I expect to announce to you in the fall, that the tree has not been touched with blight.

It occurs to me here to ask, whether the fire-blight ever makes its appearance after the month of June, in trees which have exhibited no signs of it before? Dr. Mosher describes it as appearing when the trees were in full leaf and the fruit one-fourth grown, which would be about the middle of May. Accordingly as this fact may be established, important conclusions may be drawn.

It has been asked, does the disease exist at the root? Mr. LAZELL, of Columbus, made some careful examinations of the roots of trees which had died of blight, and he found them healthy. In order to perpetuate a particular kind, he grafted from a tree affected with blight, and the grafts proved healthy,—exhibiting no signs of the disease. It may be observed that a defect at the root, would produce debility throughout the tree, and not an entire death in some branches, with a vigorous growth in others.

I conclude this letter by saying, that this disease is very prevalent this year in the apple tree, in the quince, and in English hawthorn, where growing as a standard.

Yours respectfully, JOHN H. JAMES.
Urbana, 12th July, 1844.

From the London Gardener's Chronicle.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MANURING LAND.

Under this head I propose to discuss the best means of retaining or increasing the fertilizing properties of manures.

Plants, having no power of locomotion, must have their food supplied to them upon the spot where they grow. Now, as from nothing it is clear nothing can be made, so is it equally certain that the grain, leaves, straw, and roots of a stalk of wheat must have derived the materials of which their fabric is composed from the earth, in which the straw, leaves, and grain grow. Now, we have only to apply the same truth to different parts of

which a plant is composed, and instead of saying that as a whole it derives its materials from the earth or air, we prove that it must have carbon and the elements of water for its starch and sugar, an addition of nitrogen for its gluten or albumen, phosphate of lime and magnesia for the husk of its seed, and silicate of potash for its straw; and we have only further to prove that these elements must be present for one crop, and with variations or omissions are essential for another, and also that by the addition of individual elements, we can increase the quantity of individual produce, as azote for gluten, carbonaceous matter for starch,—we have only to prove this, and we arrive at once at the foundation of Agricultural Chemistry, at the basis of those great principles which must ever guide the scientific farmer, in a judicious application of manures—the food of plants. A moment's reflection, too, will convince any one who thinks it worth while to consider the subject at all, that the cause of failure, which we so often hear of in the application of manures, arises from the want of attention to these principles.

Let us take an example:—A farmer is anxious to try a certain manure: we will say nitrate of soda or potash. He applies it to his land according to the prescribed rules of so much per acre.

Now the nitrate acts as a manure principally, if not entirely, by supplying the alkali, soda, or potash to the soil. The Cerealia (wheat, barley, &c.) exhaust the soil of alkali, because a union of it with silicic acid is necessary for the stiffness of the stalk; and this, I may observe, *en passant*, is the cause of the green, rank appearance of the grain crops to which the nitrates are applied.

But it may happen, and does frequently happen, that there is no deficiency of alkali in a soil. Now in such a case it is obvious that the application of the nitrate must fail. Another farmer applies it where the alkali is deficient, and it succeeds: hence the discordance in experiments, of which we hear so much.

I will take a second example:—A crop of turnips, or mangel-wurzel, or potatoes, is manured, in part, with guano and azotised manure, and the crop from the last named is the best. Another crop of wheat, barley, or beans, shall be manured in a similar way, and that from the guano succeed best. Now in these cases the results are strictly in accordance with chemical facts; and yet the experimenter who fails on the turnip crop, rejects the guano as a useless expenditure.

There is another source of apparent failure and consequent disappointment in the use of guano and artificial manures, which cannot be too strongly dwelt upon: I mean the fallacy of judging the effect of manures by appearances. If wheat is manured with rotten stable manure and guano, or urine, the plants from the stable manure will have the freshest, greenest, and strongest appearance; but notwithstanding this, the grain from the guano will be the best sample, superior both in quality and quantity to that in the other experiment.

Experiment, sound co-operative experiment, is the means by which these principles can be proved true or false; but no good results will ever be obtained by putting a bushel of this or that manure at random upon the first crop that comes to hand, and judging of the result from mere appearances; on the contrary, much mischief may arise, and a certain retardation of one of the most interesting and important of the sciences to Agriculture. Mr. Pusey was, to a certain extent, right when he stated that the experiment of the Duke of Richmond was the first real contribution of Chemistry to agriculture. But this was not the fault of the science, but of those who have undertaken experiments. An experiment, as Liebig has observed, is the expression of a thought; and whether this thought is that of the chemist or the farmer, it is quite impossible to prove its soundness unless the minutest details are attended to.

C. R. BREE.

SINGULAR HIVING OF BEES.—In the neighborhood of Hereford, England, recently, a swarm of bees settled under the bonnet of a little girl, down the side of her face, and round her throat.—Fortunately the child stood still, and the bees were hived without her receiving a single sting.

Yankee Manufacturers in Mexico.—In the District or State of Durango, Mexico, there are 31 cotton factories. They were got up principally by emigrants from Massachusetts and Rhode Island, at the head of which is Philip Tillinghast, of Providence, R. I. The factories are operated by native Mexicans.—*New York Farmer & Mec.*

SMUT.—Various opinions are entertained regarding this disease, so common to the wheat crop. Some suppose it to be a fungous production; others, that it is the work of an insect; and others, that it is propagated by inoculation, in a similar manner that infectious diseases are communicated to the animal creation; but the real nature, origin, and habits of the disorder has hitherto eluded the researches of the most scientific inquirers of all nations; and, therefore, it would be presumptuous in us to be positive upon a matter in which there appears so much mystery involved. On one point, however, we feel certain, namely, that the remedy is most easy, and if it were generally adopted, a single smut-ball would not be raised where there are bushels grown under the old slow-en system of preparing the seed. In every neighbourhood there are more or less careful farmers, who seldom, if ever, have their wheat crops infected with this disease; from such farmers seed should be procured; and, independent of its being good, and free from disease, it should be steeped in a solution of stale urine and water, or a brine made of salt and water, sufficiently strong to buoy up an egg. The liquid in the tub should be a few inches higher than the grain, so as to allow it to be stirred, in order to bring all the light grains to the surface, from whence they are to be skimmed off, so long as they continue to rise. If baskets with handles were used, to immerse the wheat in the tub, it could be conveniently taken out and drained. The seed should be left in the steep about two hours, after which it should be drained, and spread thinly on the floor of the granary, which should be well sprinkled with sifted quick-lime, fresh from the kiln, and which had been recently slaked with a small portion of the liquor. About half a peck of lime, is sufficient for a bushel of wheat, and it should be carefully mixed, in order that every grain may be completely coated. It may sometimes happen that seed entirely free from smut cannot be procured, but when instances of this kind occur, a solution of one pound of blue vitriol to eight quarts of water should be applied when quite hot, to three bushels of wheat, and the whole should be frequently stirred, and dried with lime. Sulphate of copper, in the proportion of five pounds to three bushels of wheat, is frequently used with good success; it should be dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water to cover the seed. After being repeatedly stirred, and cleared of light grains, it should be suffered to remain in the liquid about four hours, and then dried in lime, as mentioned above.

Various other preparations of vitriol, nitre, sulphur, arsenic, &c., may be used, with a probable certainty of success; but, instead of trying needless preparations, it would be decidedly better to procure seed from the disease, and steep it in stale urine or brine, and apply lime, as previously directed.

By carefully preparing the seed, and by practising almost absolute cleanliness in the operation, the disease of smut, so detrimental to the farmers' profits, may be wholly avoided.—*British American Cult.*

BEANS FOR SHEEP.—If you have any beans on hand which are unfit for culinary purposes, in consequence of being mouldy or rancid, wash them carefully and give them to your sheep. There is nothing, perhaps, that sheep more admire at this season, and a gill a day will be of more benefit to them than a pint of corn. It is frequently the case that beans are injured by the wet before the harvest, or by being stowed away damp, become mouldy and unfit for use. In this condition, they are often sold at one-half their value, which we consider equal to the best corn in any state. The vines and pods of beans are also excellent feed for sheep, and should be as carefully husbanded by the farmer, as his corn and hay.

Maine Cultivator.

The Cultivator tells but half the story. Why is a gill of beans better for a sheep than a pint of corn? This is an important problem in sheep husbandry; and one that not one flock master in a thousand can answer.

If the object be to form *fat* in sheep, then the remark that beans are worth more than corn, is not true. For corn contains more of the fat forming elements than beans. But if the object be to form *muscle* and *wool*, then the remark is true. Beans contain more of the elements of wool, than any other cultivated plant. Hence nature, ever true to herself, has endowed the sheep with a taste for this plant which is denied to the pig.

Peas, oats, barley and wheat also abound in the elements of wool; but in a less proportion. The liquid excretions of all animals furnish the largest, as well as the cheapest supply of the elements of cheese, wool, wheat,

beans, &c.; and yet in consequence of our profound ignorance of the science of organic chemistry, the indispensable elements of our food and raiment are wastefully thrown away. Through inexcusable ignorance, our cultivators of the soil break the laws of nature, and that harmonious circle of cause and effect—composition and decomposition—which enables us “to reap our daily bread from human mould” as Young so truthfully expresses our dependent condition.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

ROTATION OF CROPS.—The following principles are laid down by Chaptal for a rotation of crops:

I. All plants exhaust the soil. They are partly supported by the earth, the juices from which constitute an important part of their nourishment.

II. All plants do not exhaust the soil equally. Air and water help to nourish them; different kinds of plants require the same nourishment in different degrees.

III. Plants of different kinds do not exhaust the soil in the same manner. Plants with spindle or tap roots draw nourishment from layers of soil in contact with the lower part of the root, while those whose roots are spread near the surface exhaust only that part of the soil.

IV. All plants do not restore to the soil either the same quantity or the same quality of manure. The grains exhaust a soil the most, and, repair the injury the least. While some leguminous plants restore to the soil a great portion of the juices they receive from it.

V. All plants do not foul the soil equally.—Plants are said to foul the soil when they promote or permit the growth of weeds. Plants which have not large leaves, fitted to cover the ground, foul the soil.

From the above principles the following conclusions have been drawn:

1. That however well prepared the soil may be, it cannot nourish a long succession of crops without becoming exhausted.

2. Each harvest impoverishes the soil to a certain extent, depending upon the degree of nourishment which it restores to the earth.

3. The cultivation of spindle, or tap roots, ought to succeed that of running and superficial roots.

4. It is necessary to avoid returning too soon to the cultivation of the same, or analogous kinds of vegetable, in the same soil.

5. It is unwise to allow two kinds of plants, which admit of the ready growth of weeds among them, to be raised in succession.

6. Those plants that derive their principal support from the soil, should not be sown excepting when the soil is sufficiently provided with manure.

7. When the soil exhibits symptoms of exhaustion from successive harvests, the cultivation of those plants which restore most to the soil should be resorted to.

AMERICAN WOMEN.

THE WOMEN OF THE REVOLUTION.

The zeal with which the cause of liberty was embraced by the women of America, during the war of our Revolution, has often been mentioned with admiration and praise. The following anecdotes will forcibly illustrate the extent and strength of this patriotic feeling:

To Mrs. Pinckney, the wife of Col. Charles Pinckney, a British officer once said,—“It is impossible not to admire the firmness of the ladies of your country. Had your men but half their resolution, we might give up the contest. America would be invincible.”

Mrs. Daniel Hull having obtained permission to pay a visit to her mother on John's Island, was on the point of embarking, when an officer stepped forward, and in authoritative manner demanded the key of her trunk. “I seek for treason,” was the reply. “You may save yourself the trouble of search then,” said Mrs. Hull, “you may find plenty of it at my tongue's end.”

An officer distinguished by his inhumanity, and constant oppression of the unfortunate, meeting Mrs. Charles Elliot in a garden adorned with a great variety of flowers, asked the name of the camomile, which appeared to flourish with peculiar luxuriance—the “Rebel Flower,” she replied.

“Why was that name given to it?” asked the officer.

“Because,” rejoined the lady, “it thrives best when most trampled upon.”

So much were the women attached to the good cause, habituated to injuries, and so resolute in supporting them, that they would jocosely speak of misfortunes, though at the moment severely suffering under their pressure.

Mrs. Sabina Elliott, having witnessed the activity of an officer who had ordered the plundering of her poultry houses, finding an old mousey drake which had escaped the general search, still straying about the premises, had him caught, and mounting a servant on horseback, ordered him to follow and deliver the bird to the officer, with her complements, as she concluded in the hurry of departure, it had been left by accident.

The contrivance adopted by the ladies, to carry from the British garrison supplies to the defenders of our country, were highly creditable to their ingenuity and of infinite utility to their friends. The cloth of many military coat, concealed with art, and not unfrequently made an appendage to female attire, has escaped the vigilance of the guards expressly stationed to prevent smuggling, and speedily converted to regimental shape, and worn triumphantly in battle. Boots have, in many cases, been relinquished by the delicate wearer to the active partisan. I have seen a horseman's helmet concealed by a well arranged head dress, and epaulettes delivered from the folds of the simple cap of the matron. Feathers and cockades were much in demand, and so cunningly bid and handsomely presented, that he could have been no true Knight, who did not feel the obligation to defend them to the last extremity.

ADVICE TO MAIDENS.—That classical song which commences with “O, take your time Miss Lucy,” has proved very disastrous to young ladies who have been controlled by it. Everything is done in a hurry in this world, therefore get married as quickly as possible. Husbands are like birds, if you don't bring them down at once they are gone.

Love is an idea: beef is a reality. The idea you can get along without; the beef you must have. Do not then allow any refined sentimentalism to interfere with what judicious and calculating parents call an advantageous settlement.

Young girls will have twinges of the heart-strings we know, but these are like all other complaints incidental to youth; they go away suddenly without any bad effects. —Dyspepsia often produces melancholy, which is attributed to disappointed affection, but bran bread and apple sauce will readily remove this complaint.

Some girls have imaginations so tender, that they imagine they are in love with every man who says a civil thing to them. These unfortunate creatures should use the shower bath every morning, and take frequent exercise on horse-back.

Romance should be confined to circulating libraries and boarding schools: it is well enough in these places, but out of them, it is sadly in the way. It is very apt to take bread and butter out of one's mouth, and it is a curious fact in ‘physics’ that though love causes the heart to swell, it never fills an empty stomach.

If a man falls in love with you, instead of ascertaining the color of his eyes, find out the length of his purse; instead of asking his age, get a list of his effects. If those make a goodly appearance, never mind his looks but conclude the bargain at once. You will learn to love him, when you find the necessity of such a passion; in the meantime, endure him.

There used to be many Alonzos and Melisas in the world, and there was much misery in consequence. Now-a-days, people are more sensible. They have an eye to the real; they are matter of fact, and see more substantial comfort in a well furnished home, than a dozen sonnets: more beauty in a bountifully supplied table, than a score of love letters. All this betrays a good deal of sound sense, which maidens would do well to profit by.—*Noak's Messenger.*

CUTTING TIMBER.

Mr. Buckminster, Sir: One fact I wish to state with regard to the time to cut timber. I am satisfied from actual observation that timber cut in the month of June, (and perhaps July) will last twice, if not four times as long, either under or above ground, as that cut in winter, and it will not powder post. What an amount of money might be saved by the city by having their paving blocks cut in June? Yours respectfully,

JOHN STIMSON.

West Newton, July 13, 1844.

There are many cases that tend to prove June a better time than winter to cut timber. The bark must be peeled immediately to let off the sap, or timber cut in June will rot as fast as any other.—[Editor Mass. Plough.]

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The Proprietor of the "American Farmer" establishment, expecting shortly to be engaged in the publication of a daily journal in the city of Baltimore, to which he desires to devote as much of his time as possible, would dispose of this establishment on liberal terms, if an immediate application be made. The character of the "Farmer" is too well known to require comment—it is the oldest Agricultural journal published in this country, being now in its 26th year. The central situation of Baltimore renders it a peculiarly advantageous location for a publication of the kind, and in the hands of a person who had a taste for agricultural pursuits, and a necessary talent for conducting the business department thereof, it might be made to be extensively useful and profitable.

The services of the gentleman at present and for several years past engaged in the editorial department, could be secured, if agreeable to the parties concerned.

The patrons of the "Farmer" are assured, that in case a disposition is not made of it, no interruption will be made in its regular publication. Address, if by letter, post paid,

SAM'L. SANDS, Baltimore, Md.

Our exchanges will oblige us by noticing the above.

PRICES OF GUANO IN ENGLAND.

In looking over Sheffield & Rotheram's Price Current, as published in the Independent of July 6, 1844, the following prices obtained for Guano, and we refer to them now, as the article is becoming to be inquired after by our agricultural brethren, and from present appearances there will be a demand, to a considerable extent, for the article the present season, and we are gratified to state, that there is and will be a moderate supply in the Baltimore market, a cargo having already arrived here and another being expected. To recur to the prices in England: Guano (Peruvian) under 1 ton, 14s per cwt.

" " from 2 to 5 tons, 13s 6d per cwt.

" " 6 to 10 tons, 13s "

" " 10 tons or upwards, 12s 6d per cwt.

" African 10s 9d per cwt. or £10 5s per ton.

It will thus be seen, that in England, where the use of Guano, as a manure, is now in full blast, and where it enjoys great popularity, that there is a marked difference in the prices of Peruvian and African Guano, a difference arising out of the superiority of the one over the other, as tested both by the experience of farmers and by the analyses of chemists.

METHOD OF TESTING GUANO.

A very simple mode of testing the genuineness of Guano is, to dissolve a small portion in Hydrochloric Acid (Spirits of Salt,) diluted with four times its weight of water. The salts of the genuine substance will be readily dissolved, they being all soluble as well as the bone dust it contains in this acid, whereas other substances, from their not being acted upon by the acid, will sink to the bottom, or be precipitated, in the language of chemistry. Pure Guano is of a light brown color, and is mixed with small portions of white substance here and there, which on being crushed between the fingers will appear like minute pieces of chalk, and which will be found to consist of fish bones.

GUANO ON TOBACCO PLANTS.

We understand that the experiments tried by Col. Mercer of West River upon Tobacco plants, the present season, with Guano have proved highly satisfactory, both as regarded their growth and the protection afforded by the scent of the article to the plants, from insects.

We are not apprised of the quantity used upon any given space of ground, and should feel gratified if he would honor us with a paper detailing all the various in-

cidents and results of his experiments. The Tobacco crop is of great money value to the country, and especially so to Maryland, and it is, therefore, highly important that the virtues of any manure which will operate in a two-fold way—as a fertilizer and defence to the plants, should be known.

TABLE OF SOILS.

Thaer, a very eminent agricultural writer, one who is received authority, thus classifies various soils and their adaptations to the several crops enumerated—from which persons who may be improving their lands may judge of the quantities of manures, vegetable, animal and mineral, necessary to be applied, having first ascertained, by analysis, the constituent elements of which their lands to be improved consist of.

SYSTEMATIC NAMES.	USUAL NAME.	Cley pr. ct.	Sand, pr. ct.	Humous per ct.	Lime, pr. ct.
Humous Clay soil,	Strong wheat soil,	74	10	4½	11½
Strong Humous "	" "	81	6	4	8½
" "	" "	79	10	4	6½
Rich Marley "	" "	40	22	36	4
Humous loose "	Mead. or green pasture soil,	14	49	10	27
" sandy	Strong barley soil	20	67	3	10
Rich Clay	Strong wheat "	58	36	2	4
Marley	Wheat "	56	30	12	2
Clay	" "	60	38	2	2
Loamy	" "	48	50	2	2
"	" "	68	30	2	2
"	1 class barley "	38	60	2	2
"	2 " "	33	65	2	2
Sandy Loam	Oat "	28	70	2	2
" "	Oat "	23½	75	1½	2
Loamy Sand	" "	18½	80	1½	2
" "	Rye "	14	85	1	1
Sandy "	" 6 years rye "	9	90	1	1
" "	" 9 years rye "	4	95	2	2
		2	97½	2	2

[From the Boston Cultivator.]

SCIENTIFIC HUSBANDRY.

Messrs. Editors:—I have perused for some time past, the columns of your interesting and truly practical paper with pleasure and profit; and your gentlemanly deportment towards your correspondents emboldens me to raise my colours in the same cause, not as an oracle or "commandant," but under the generalship of the able conductors of the paper.

Now I wish to make a few remarks on the theoretical, as connected with the practical department of agriculture, with the intent to excite an interest in those who have not as yet engaged in this pleasing undertaking, and to draw forth intelligent farmers to set at nought the boastings of those who say, "We prescribe laws deduced from a profound knowledge in the science for the practical agriculturist to pursue, he not asking why or wherefore, being satisfied in the result."

And it is said of agriculturists in general, that they are mostly ignorant in theory—they are satisfied with mere facts as deduced by others; not agitating their brains by a train of reasoning *a priori*, to arrive individually at the same results. With New England farmers at least, I think this will not hold good; for the organ of causality is too fully developed in them, or as some have it, the bump of inquisitiveness, to permit such supineness in its sphere of action.

In a recent number of the Cultivator, I find it stated by a correspondent, that a gentleman owning a farm in Delaware State, has greatly increased the value of his possessions by the application of scientific principles in practice. And this must be invariably the issue when the agriculturist is enabled to follow cause to effect, and inversely.

We all know that lime and manure are essential to a soil which is to produce wheat—the first in the order gramineæ—from experience alone. But is it not grateful to the enquiring mind to be enabled to trace out the relation between these articles and the grain to be produced? How do they operate? what is their use? Why, on incineration, we discover super-phosphate of lime, soda, and magnesia in the residue; and we at once conclude, that

these are essential elements of the plant, and without them it could not exist, no more than any other body could exist as a whole and as an individual, with only a part of its elements. Well, we only know of the lime, whence came the phosphoric acid, soda and magnesia. A portion of these may exist in the soil, as native products; yet we know all these substances to be contained in the manure; these inorganic substances having been elements of the food consumed by the animals, from whose excretions it was mainly formed.

To be sure, a soil may contain all the elements necessary to the promotion of wheat, naturally; but in the process of vegetation, exhaustion is a certain result, of more or less of these; and then it is that artificial means must be resorted to for a restoration.

How beautiful and instructive here, is the economical providence of Nature. We are wont to admire the sublime harmony and balance, as evinced by the movements of the heavenly bodies—and is there not harmony in this mutual dependence of animal and vegetable on each other?

Again—it is interesting to determine how lime, magnesia, &c., being nearly insoluble in water, are prepared in sufficient quantity, and in a condition meet to be absorbed by the minute and delicate spongioles of a plant. Bequerel has found that the gramineæ, le guminosæ, and a number of others, eliminate pure acetic acid while germinating; and that this acid combines with the lime, &c., forming soluble salts, which by the aid of moisture, are absorbed by the radicles of the secreting vegetable.

Carbonic acid also, renders magnesia soluble in water to a certain extent; and this is a prolific agent in the vegetable creation, in converting the above named substances. En passant, I will remark, in connection with this subject, Mr. James Pedder has offered an ingenious explanation of the usefulness of animals to the soil turned out to graze, independent of what it derives from their excretions, so called. He says that the carbonic acid evolved from their lungs during the process of respiration is appropriated by the soil.

The animal still must receive all its carbon originally from the soil, in the form of grass. But as carbon, it is inconverting, and of no effect; hence we see the animal acting the part of a machine; in its system, the carbon meets with oxygen, and becoming thereby carbonic acid, which is the only active form of carbon in the nutrition of vegetables; and this is set free by the lungs, and being heavier than atmospheric air it precipitates, as it were, to the earth. By its wide play of affinities it now becomes fixed, adding greatly to the fertility of the soil.

With this I will conclude, hoping as a farmer and a tyro in the art of composing to be received leniently.

UTILITAS.

Lancaster Co., Pa.

BUDDING.—As nurserymen will insert many buds this month, it is of some consequence that they pay attention to the kinds of fruit which they are propagating. Of the early apples, the best that are known in this market are the Porter and the Hubbardston Nonsuch. The June-eating and the Early Sour are earlier than the Porter and are worth cultivating.

For winter apples the Baldwin takes the lead, not only by reason of the richness of its fruit and its power of resisting decay, but on account of its *thriftness, early maturity, productiveness and figure*. An orchard of Baldwins will bear twice as much fruit in ten years from setting, as an orchard, of most other kinds of trees. Greenings are good pie apples, and are ripe enough at thanksgiving time. Newton pippins are an old variety, good, but not so productive now as formerly. Russets require rich land and a longer time to come to bearing than many others.—Mass. Ploughman.

SOAP SUDS TO KILL PLANT LICE.—Mr. Thomas Sinclair, of Brighton, tells us he has been using whale oil soap to kill the lice on his fruit trees. He uses but two pounds of soap with 14 gallons of water, and he finds it fatal to the lice on the leaves and tender twigs. He applies the suds by means of a syringe, and he says it makes the leaves look more thrifty than before.—Mass. Ploughman.

VALUE OF TOADS.—A person lately opened a toad in a wheat field; and found sixteen fresh beetles in its stomach, which the patient animal had probably snapped up while they attempted to cross the path.

SUMMER SUBSISTENCE OF STOCK.—The beet, the potatoe, and large species of the cabbage have all been used to advantage in the summer subsistence of stock, especially where the hog is included, and even the turnip, is not without its merit. Coming in season towards the last of September, it may be used to great advantage in preventing that rapid decline experienced by stock as October frosts appear, and before winter feeding begins.

The turnip crop may never in America assume that importance among field products, or attain that popularity to which it lays claim in England. That sea-girt isle has the cold of its winter and its heat of summer so held in check by the large bodies of water around it, that its farmers sow when they choose and harvest at leisure, and, to avail themselves of a long season of growth begin the work of cultivation in June, and are never compelled to house. The very extremes of heat and cold, however, which lessen the quantity and increase of the turnip crop, the difficulty of preserving it in America, creates here also a greater necessity for the use of its virtues as a corrective to the digestive habits of animals confined to dry food. So that, all things considered, it is highly deserving of the favorable regard of the farmer. It belongs to the cabbage family, and, like most of its genus, is a gross feeder, thriving best in new lands or those highly manured. The proper season for sowing in this climate, is about ninety days before the end of the growing season, or a little earlier, if to be fed in autumn. The after treatment should vary according to circumstances. New land will seldom need cultivation and should be sown thin, at a rate not exceeding ten ounces per acre. Old land may be sown at the rate of two pounds per acre and thinned with the harrow, if the seed vegetate well, a species of cultivation both cheaper and more thorough than weeding and thinning with the hand hoe. The turnip crop should be worked a second time if disposed to become weedy. The turnip will stand severe frosts, and may, therefore, be preserved in cellars or out-houses lined with straw, and, for winter feeding, housing is greatly to be preferred to burying in the fields. In the latter mode, they are then most needed, locked up by frost. The work of harvesting and housing the turnip crop should begin about the first week in November.

In conclusion, we do not hesitate to say that our farms generally rely too much upon exhausting grain crops and too little upon roots and esculent grass in the support of stock; that in every valuable district of our country whose advantages attracted and secured to it a dense population, every farmer who milks or grazes for profit, and, at the same time, rejects root culture as an auxiliary in growing supplies, will find that he is not using to advantage the lands he occupies. He will one day have to abandon his calling or transfer the fee simple to another—compelled by what he will term a necessity to change his land, now grown too valuable for his occupancy, for those that are cheap on the frontier. He will linger in want of a market, in want of social institutions, and social comforts, until time shall build them up around him, a similar policy again creating the same necessity for a second emigration which led to the first.—*Louisville Journal*.

SEEDING DOWN ON THE GREEN SWARD FURROW.

We must not omit to remind our friends of this very important branch of the "New Husbandry." Roguish writers may tell till they are tired that the plan of turning green sward in August, and seeding it down at once to grass, "is an old practice followed by all the best farmers years ago." Our readers all know that this is a new mode of husbandry, and that but very few ever venture to try it till within a very few years. Private individuals may have practiced it in private a thousand years since. But no publication in this country or England ever urged farmers to make trial of it, till we commenced the publication of a paper in January, 1839.

Since then hundreds have tried the plan, as any one may see who travels about they country and takes any notice of farming operations. But we will say no more on this point, for not one Massachusetts farmer in a hundred has yet had courage enough to make so bold an innovation upon ancient modes of farming; and we shall therefore be excused if we still point out the benefits resulting from this mode of seeding, and are particular to give minute directions to those who may wish try it.

It is known to all farmers that most of our fields of English grass need breaking up anew every few years; that the common course is to break up and plant the

ground either one or two years; then seed down with some kind of grain and grass seed. It is also known that by pursuing this course we are generally unable to get around and renovate all the lots as often as we could desire; that it requires so much manure to dress land for planting, and to leave enough for the grain crop and grass, that unless manure is purchased, a very large portion of every farm has fields in grass that yield not half a crop.

In addition to this it is well known that when land is laid to grass in the spring, in the usual mode, the grass is very liable to be summer killed in taking off the grain in July or August. Cradling the grain exposes the grass more than reaping it off, and when the operation takes place in a dry time, thousands of scuds are made as barren as if no grass seed had been sown. The sun is let in suddenly and withers the tender blade.

To remedy these evils we have for about ten years pursued a plan that saves the necessity of planting a large number of acres yearly. We plough and sow at once, on the green sward-surface. We do this in August, because we can then do it cheapest and best. This is the time when nature sows grass seeds, and when they will endure best the heat of summer and the frost of winter.

To practice in this mode the land should be so free from rocks and stumps that the plough can turn it well. Take a good plough, such as you may find at Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's establishment, in Boston, turn your furrows completely—no half work—roll them down well; put on your compost manure, or any kind of fine dressing; harrow thoroughly, lengthwise first, then diagonally—sow your grass seed; then bury it with a brush harrow.

You can sow grain with it if you wish, but your crop of grain will not be worth so much in any part of Massachusetts as a crop of grass, though it will exhaust your ground more. You can lay down land in this way as smooth as a carrot bed. You can plough and lay down low land that cannot be touched in the spring. You secure to yourself all the advantages of a renovation of old sward-bound land without the labor of a hoed crop, and without the exhaustion of a grain harvest.

A top dressing is essential to make the seed take a proper root to withstand the winter, and prevent the adhesion of the soil to the blades and roots, and breaking them. But you will not need to apply half so much manure as is often used for corn. Thus you go over or renovate twice as much ground as by planting even once, and four times as many acres as you could if you planted two years in succession to rot the sod.—*Mass. Ploughman*.

PITCHING HAY BY HORSE POWER.—A correspondent of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Dr. Z. Howe, of Billerica, communicates the following article, which is very interesting to farmers:

When on my way to the White Mountains, in the summer of 1837, I spent a day or two at the Shakers' Village, in Canterbury, N. H. This is unquestionably one of the most delightful locations in New England; and although the mechanic arts are cultivated here to some extent, the general aspect of the place is decidedly agricultural. Such a succession of widely extended and highly cultivated fields, with corresponding herds of domestic animals, I had never before seen. Every operation in this branch of industry, seemed to move on with the regularity of clock work. Here was also exhibited a grand display of agricultural improvements, in successful operation; but as I abhor long preambles, I will give you a single specimen. I found the brethren not only raking, but pitching their hay by horse power. Their carts were constructed in such a manner as to facilitate the operation of pitching, and at the same time, to save a great part of the labor of raking after.

While standing in one of their long barns, with watch in hand, and curiosity on tiptoe, to witness a specimen of the horse fork pitching, a ton of hay was taken from the cart at five forkfuls, and snugly deposited on the top of a high mow, in the short space of six minutes. What was left in the cart would not have furnished a baiting for the horse that performed the labor. This seemed to be a mere common business transaction: I was unable to discover, in their movements, the least appearance of striving against time. One of the brethren coolly remarked that the hay was rather too short to pitch well. Three other loads came in by different teams, while I remained in the barn, and were disposed of in the same summary manner. I find in my journal, kept at the time, the following

scrap relating to this mode of pitching: "Every thing being prepared, the horse at work in the yard, and the fork concealed in the hay, all at once, as if by magic, magnetic attraction, or some other hidden power, the whole top of the load begins to rise; then, as the executioner, at the critical moment, steps from the settling platform, that he may not be pitched down, so also the man on the cart steps from the rising hay, that he may not be pitched up. The operation taken as a whole, seemed more like Sampson pulling up the posts, and marching off with the gates of Gaza, bar and all, than any thing I had yet seen. It was not only worth seeing, but was worth going to see."—*Hill's Visitor*.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

A CAUTION TO PLANTERS RESPECTING MARLS.

Dr. HOLBROOK has handed me a specimen of supposed marl, from the plantation of Miss PINCKNEY, at Pinckney Island, near Hilton Head, with the request that I should report its composition, as already a large quantity of the material has been dug with a view to its application to ordinary tillage soils.

I find its ingredients to be as follows:

Silica,	82.600
Carbonate of lime,	5.066
Per oxide of iron,	4.800
Alumina,	2.200
Water,	4.600
Carbonate of magnesia in traces.	
 Loss,	744
	99.256
	100.000

If these materials were equally diffused and properly comminuted, it is not denied that they would constitute a very tolerable mineral basis for a soil; but it is too obvious that in no case would the agriculturist be compensated for the cost of raising from below the surface, and spreading over his cultivated fields so lean a mineral manure as this, even if it were capable of (as it does not promise to be,) a rapid disintegration from exposure to the air, and the ordinary operations of husbandry.

CHAS. UPHAM SHEPARD.

Charleston, March 12th, 1844.

RECIPE FOR DR. HENKEL'S BEST PIES.—We have received from our friend, Dr. Henkel, of New Market, a recipe for making what he styles, his "best pie;" and, as our taste sometimes has an inkling that way, we have thought it would not be uninteresting to our fair readers, who pride themselves upon serving up the dainties of the table, to give them an addition to the culinary department of household economy. As pies, however, have their genealogy as well as politicians, and are most esteemed for their *particular flavor*, we have thought proper, on the present occasion, to introduce a brief sketch of the origin of this "favorite," with the view of enlightening those who have been content to nibble a stale, flat, insipid article, because, forsooth, they did not understand the "*pints*," as one of our learned phrenologists would say. It seems, from the information we have gleaned on the subject, that many years ago, the good "*helpmate*" of our worthy friend was preparing nick-nicks for table use, and having "*run out of sorts*," as we printers sometimes do, she had barely enough of apple and whortleberries (vulgarly termed huckleberries,) left to make a pie when compounded. To throw the ingredients away would have been sheer extravagance—to mix the two together would make a pie! but how it would taste was a question to be solved. She, however, in imitation of all good housewives, who study the interests of their family, went to work and tested the experiment by an admixture of apples and whortleberries. The pie (unlike those we printers are compelled to digest) was found to have increased the flavor, and has since become quite a family favorite. With this brief history, and a request to the fair sex to test the experiment, we shall add the recipe:—Take of finely sliced uncooked apples and whortleberries equal parts, add sugar to suit the taste, and make your pastry and bake them as other pies; and we would add by way of conclusion, that if you don't find them agreeable to the taste, just hand them over to the printer.—*Valley Farmer*.

Industry, perseverance and skill are requisite in every employment.

IMPROVEMENT AND CULTIVATION OF CLAY LANDS.

We copy from the Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society, the subjoined article upon the improvement and profitable cultivation of Clay Lands. The subjects embraced are worthy of attention, and being discussed by one so eminent as Dr. Beekman, is an additional reason why the reader should give heed to the course of the remarks which follow:

From the Transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society.

ON THE IMPROVEMENT AND PROFITABLE CULTIVATION OF CLAY LANDS.

[Remarks of JOHN P. BEEKMAN, President, at the Columbia County Fair.]

FELLOW-CITIZENS—The third exhibition of the Fair of the Agricultural Society of the County of Columbia is ended. We have now met to receive the usual address, and then to distribute the several prizes to which that exhibition has led, to those who have justly won them. Here our labors, as a Society, for the year are closed; but I trust, to be individually renewed, with increased exertion, and better success for the future. Competition, such as this Society engenders, cannot but be useful to the Farmer; for here he has the evidence of the skill of his neighbors before him, and if he will not profit by the lessons these teach him, depend upon it, he is not a man for times like these.

The march of Society is onward, and more has been done in the last forty years for the improvement and happiness of mankind than in many centuries before. The life of the Farmer is that of constant exertion but when his labors are rewarded and his hopes cheered by fruitful returns, and all the comforts that necessarily follow, he will look back with pleasure on the past year that has ensured him the reward of his toil. This gratification is not lessened by a feeling of independence that springs from well-conducted efforts nor by the estimation in which he sees himself held by an intelligent community. Under such circumstances, he proceeds with renewed energy to his work; and whether by the evening fireside or under an August sun, he feels the same buoyancy of spirits, the same ardent desire to press forward its execution.

Seed-time and harvest, summer and winter, follow each other in quick succession, and so do the seasons of our lives: but when our summer is gone and winter is come, we will at least have the consolation to think that our lives of industry and sobriety have not shortened our days or lessened our enjoyments—and that old age will find us with no premature infirmities, with a reputation well established, and a competence to support declining years.

If the life of the farmer is a life of toil, it is a life rich in the comfort it affords, and richer still in the independence which springs from it. He lives not alone for himself—he lives for the benefit of mankind. No country can prosper without him, no government exist without him; he is the lever that sets in motion all the elements that conduce to the existence, comfort and happiness of man. He has cleared your forests, made your roads, furnished the materials for building your villages and cities. He builds your school houses, erects and supports three-fourths of your temples of worship; and if education, civilization, religion or good government is to be settled or promoted, you are sure to find in him a firm and steady friend. Generally kind and humane, the poor have in him a friend on whom they can depend; and his habits of industry, sobriety and morality, ensure stability to republican government, and furnish examples upon which the lives and habits of the rising generation are formed. The product of his industry supplies us not alone with the materials for trade; but on him, under Providence, we depend not only for existence, but for the thousand comforts that follow from labors so bountifully blest by our Maker.

To encourage this man in his great work, we have met this day; and if aught we have said, or can say, can add to his wealth, intelligence, respectability or usefulness, we have long since been repaid a thousand-fold in the benefits he has conferred upon this whole community. Last year, fellow citizens, when I had the honor to address an audience like this, the principal subject of remark was upon the construction of the plough, and the necessity of good and careful ploughing to increase our just expectations for ample returns for our labor.

The subject to which I would now call your attention is, the Improvement and Profitable Cultivation of our Clay Lands.

It is not necessary, on the present occasion, that I should go into a close analysis of the different kinds of soil, but to state that the lands in this section of the State are composed principally of flint, lime and alum, or in other words, clay. The best lands for arable husbandry have a proper mixture of those three ingredients; and where they are so blended, they constitute a soil that admits of the most profitable cultivation.

In some parts of our State, they are so mixed; but this is the case in a small portion of our extensive country. Here we must take things as we find them; and as in this section, for many miles up and down the Hudson river, but not more than a mile or two in width, we find a streak of clay bounded on the west principally by a streak of sand; on the east by one of flint or gravel; it becomes us to inquire whether anything can be done with this clayey portion, which is now our poorest land, to reclaim it, and make its cultivation more profitable. Chemists tell us that the most profitable lands are those which are composed of three-eighths of clay, three-eighths of pulverized limestone, and two-eighths of sand, or about this proportion, and an excellent soil for wheat is composed of three-fifths of sand, two-fifths of three earths, lime, flint and clay. I do not use chemical terms in speaking of these earths. I use only the English words, that I may be easily understood, for the object of this address is to be practically useful. I wish then, that you would bear in mind that it is the proper mixture of those ingredients, clay, sand and lime, that constitutes our most fertile soils; and it follows that, when either of these three substances is in more than due proportion to the other, or the earth is entirely composed of the one, so sterility proportionately as necessarily follows. It is not alone agricultural chemists who have made these observations, but our best farmers have long since discovered that a soil judiciously mixed, if I may use the term, is the most congenial to the easy and profitable culture of all grasses, grains and fruits.

One of the most noted chemists, Berghman, tells us, as corroborative of the preceding remarks, that these three earths enter into the composition of plants, or in other words, plants are made from them in different proportions; and he tells you how much of each enter into the composition of wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes and clover.

It therefore admits not of a doubt—because the man of science and the practical farmer, unknown to each other, and by different modes of reasoning, bring the results of their respective observations to the same point.

The one tells us that these three ingredients, lime, sand and clay, constitute the best land; and the other tells us, that he finds by analysis, that these several soils enter into the composition of the plants themselves. So far, all is right. Now, what practical deductions can be drawn from the above facts? Plants, we all know, derive their nourishment from the soil they stand in, and the air by which they are surrounded. If the soil they stand in does not admit of an easy egress of the roots of the plant through it, and likewise afford it that food most congenial to its growth, the air by which it is surrounded can do little to bring it vigorously forward.

Clay, unmixed, we know, becomes hard by heat; and it is of such a quality, that the admixture of water with it makes it unpleasantly adhesive. In summer, therefore, it is apt to become dry and hard; and in spring and fall or wet weather, too tenacious of water, and holds it too long for plants to thrive in. Our objection is, therefore, to prevent it from baking in dry weather, and in wet to permit the moisture to pass through it, that neither excess may be injurious to the growing plant.

There is a single remedy and a simple remedy for all this; and that is, to follow up our first suggestion, confirmed by both the philosopher and farmer. Open and mix the soil, so that the roots of plants pass freely through it, and the water likewise. How is this to be done? By drawing on what it is deficient in—lime, flint or sand. Either of these will open the soil, and answer the purpose. Manure will do the same thing, but it will not be so permanent; so will the ploughing in of either green or dry crops, or chips, or stones, or leaves, or anything that will open the earth and aid the progress of the roots of the plants.

A friend in an adjoining town, Claverack, tells me that these suggestions some time since occurred to him; and having the opportunities, he has adopted the practice of flooding a clay lot by a muddy stream, rendered turbid by sand in rainy weather when it is swollen; and by letting the water pass over it in this state, he has had deposited

over it within a few years, hundreds of tons of sand and gravel, and it has since produced him the greatest yield of hay he has ever had.

If I understood him right, he has recovered several acres in this way, and has already been more than a hundred times compensated for the expense of the plan he has adopted. He has so managed as to dam or prevent the water from passing off at those times, until it had made its deposit: and when it had, he opened the sluices and let it pass off. The labor and the expense were trifling, but he reaps the benefit of the thought, and deserves our thanks for adopting it.

Another friend tells me, that he has drawn sand from a neighboring hill, on a lot of clay land; and in the crops that followed, it produced as good an effect as if the land had been highly manured. The first crop upon it, after making the experiment, was a crop of grass; and he was so pleased with it, that he earnestly persuaded all he could to visit it and satisfy themselves by their own personal observation. A third friend tells me, that he summer-fallowed a poor, wornout clay lot in 1842, intending to manure it and sow it to wheat in the fall. He ploughed it and drew on a portion of it a sufficiency of stable manure. On another portion he drew sand and gravel, and spread it. Another portion, he left unmanured and unsanded.

He sowed the whole to wheat. In the summer of 1843, the past summer, the part manured was very good, the part sanded equally good, and on the part to which neither had been applied, the wheat was miserably poor. These three experiments all tend to the same result, and to confirm the theory of the philosopher and the observation of the farmer.

The clay land in Columbia county was known by our oldest inhabitants to yield large crops of wheat immediately after clearing. Indeed, it was thought that none but clay land would produce wheat. The farmers therefore, who owned other soil, bought these clay lands solely with a view to raise wheat; and I have been repeatedly told by an old inhabitant, that farmers would purchase detached lots of clay, distant from their farms, if they had no land of this kind, for the express purpose of raising wheat. This was soon after or before the timber or growth of the forest was removed, where the ground for centuries had been annually covered with the leaves of the trees, or remains of them and the falling timber. From these deposit, therefore, there were several inches of vegetable mould created, and the sun not having had access to the ground to dry out its moisture and render it compact, it was in a fit state to yield large returns to the farmer, and it did yield them.

We have all heard of the fertility of the western part of this State, and that they raise from twenty to forty bushels of wheat to the acre. This is true; but is it generally known likewise, that a considerable portion of the land is clay upon which they raise these heavy crops. The presumption is, that they will continue to have good crops of wheat as long as this vegetable mould which the forest has been the cause of accumulating, will last, and no longer. Exhaust or remove this vegetable mould, and their clay soil will be as hard and as stiff as ours. They put on wheat after wheat—our fathers did the same—until they have exhausted the fertility, and left nothing but the residuum of the virgin clay behind; and this soil now constitutes the clay fields we see around us. We have long felt and now feel the evils of this kind of farming by our progenitors, and would be happy to apply the remedy.

The remedy in part, I have suggested, in my previous remarks upon the deficiency in the soil for the speedy growth of plants; but it is not always easy or practicable to draw on lime, sand or gravel. In suggesting that remedy, I will state my own experience in reclaiming clay land, and the methods I have used to effect it, and leave you to judge how far it can be advantageously practised. I have owned a farm of 200 acres for say 15 years. My practice has been to stock it with a few cattle, but feed on it principally sheep—to plough only enough of it to employ two hands during the summer; not to sell any hay from the farm, but to make all the manure I could upon it. By this course of husbandry I find myself rewarded, because I have received more in immediate profits than the interest on the investment I have made would come to; and I have been enabled to manure the meadows at least three times, and several of the pasture lots. I found that I could, in most seasons, raise good crops of oats, but for the last three I have suspended in a measure the oat crop, and gone back to wheat: and from the experience I have had, I feel the assurance that this barren exhausted clay

farm, by containing the cultivation of it on the plan I now adopt, will ultimately become, as it has already been, a source of great profit to me. It is well known that a clay soil is not congenial to the growth of corn, and that rye grown upon it does not make good flour. When it can be manured, it is better adapted to the growth of all the grasses, wheat and oats.

Knowing this, we must follow out the indications of Nature, and act accordingly. The practice I have adopted has been this: To manure an old, worn-out clay lot, summer-fallow it and plow it repeatedly, sow it early to wheat in the fall, together with grass seed. For three successive seasons, I have succeeded not only in my wheat crop, but the grass has done remarkably well the following year. Now, what prevents us from carrying out this practice? If we can reclaim a lot, can we not by perseverance reclaim a whole farm? And what let me ask, can be more profitable husbandry than a good wheat crop followed either by hay or pasture? If then, carting on lime, sand, gravel or dung, one and all—remember, however, that manure must be one of the ingredients to make the improvement permanent—what is to prevent the industrious and intelligent farmer from making our now worn-out clay lands our most profitable farms. Again: sow it early, sow it in August—give the plant plenty of time to cover the ground well with its foliage before winter sets in. This will afford protection to its roots, and we will not hear so many complaints about your wheat being froze out on the clay. The leaves will protect it. I will add one word more on the subject of sowing grass-seed. I sow timothy and clover—three times the quantity of the first, to one of the last,

My observation thus far has taught me that the earliest sown grass-seed does by far the best. I have sown in September, in October and November. The first did well, the second not so well, and that sown in November did very badly. I could add more on this subject, but I trust I have said enough to be understood. The suggestion is sufficient—your own good sense will supply all that is wanting.

And now, fellow-farmers, before we separate, permit me to ask in conclusion, have you for the last year done justice to your profession, to your families and to your country?

Have you called to your aid all the agricultural reading within your reach, and taken advice from those of your neighbors who are competent to give it? Are your farms generally in better condition than they were one year ago? Are your fields better laid out and enclosed—your waste ground less—more of it grubbed up and improved—your ditches opened—useless stones removed, and the general surface of the ground better adapted for the raising of crops? Has your land been made richer to enable it to yield more, and have you collected a large amount of materials to increase your annual stock of manure? Are your houses more comfortable, besides of a neater appearance from the labors of the year? Have you added to the convenience and safety of your barns, to make them better adapted for the purposes for which they were built? Has your stock of cattle and horses improved, not only in number, but more in quality and appearance, and consequently in value? Have you selected, and do you raise, the best kind of sheep—I mean those kinds that are most profitable to the owner? Have you the most profitable breed of hogs, and do you carry just so many through the winter as best conduces to your interests? In short, have you so farmed in all things that you have no cause of regret, because you have given to all a proper degree of attention and care?

If you have done so, you will reap the result; and I congratulate you, for you have done full justice to your profession, to your families and to your country. If Providence at the end of another year should again bring us together, from the strong confidence that I have in the intelligence and good habits of my countrymen, I feel an assurance we shall see the good old County of Columbia marching with still more rapid strides toward all that contributes to individual happiness and National greatness.

HARVEST TOOLS.

In store and for sale by J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, near Charles, Wolf's very superior Grain Cradles, (such as I have been selling for the last five years;) Grain and Grass Scythes; steel and wood Hay Forks; an assortment of Hay Rakes, Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, of different patterns, for 2 and 4 horses; Wheat Fans, plain and expanding Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, Corn Planters, my superior Straw Cutters, of all sizes, with wood and iron frames. Also a large assortment of PLOUGHES, of all sizes, and other farming implements.

May 22

Pulverization.



Decomposition.

A. G. MOTT,

Corner Ensor and Forest streets, Baltimore, sole agent for the sale of "THE BOSTON CENTRE DRAUGHT PLOUGH," Prouty and Mears' self sharpening patent, with new patent gearing.

By this admirable arrangement, the labors of man and team are lessened one-half, while the power and steadiness of draught obtained are so great that any depth of furrow is broken up, pulverized, and carried completely over, with perfect ease and facility, and the precision of the spade.

Prices from 7.50 to 13 dollars, with extra point and share. No extra charge for the new gearing. Castings always on hand.

"Spade labor, the perfection of good husbandry"

ap 17

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINES.

HEMP CUTTERS.

CORN & COB CRUSHERS,

CORN SHELLING- and HUSKING MACHINES, &c.

Made to order and kept for sale by the subscriber,
Ap. 17.

OBED HUSSEY.

LIME—LIME.

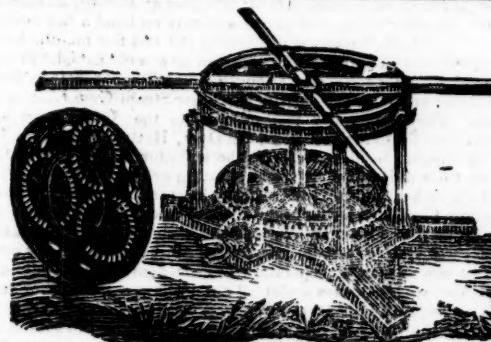
The subscriber is now prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, ALUM STONE LIME of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.

He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25 cents per bushel, in hds. or at \$1 per bbl.

E. J. COOPER,

Aug 30

City Block, Baltimore.



MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheap to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound orton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at his establishment
R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman st. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No
20 Pratt street.
Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

FOR SALE, THAT VALUABLE FARM & MILLS,

Known as the Mansion Farm or Owings' Lower Mills, situate 1½ miles from the city, on the Reisterstown turnpike, upon which it binds for half a mile, having the Westminster branch of the Susquehanna rail road within 200 yards of the dwelling. This Farm contains about 416 acres, 80 acres of which are in wood, the greater portion of the residue in a high state of cultivation, having had near 10,000 bushels lime put on it the last few years—the growing crop of wheat, rye, oats, &c. &c. looking remarkably well, the meadow comprising about 100 acres is prime land, which has recently been reset.

The improvements consist of a large and well built brick Mansion House, 60 ft. front by 40 ft. deep, exclusive of the back and side additions. A substantial large brick Barn, having stalled stabling underneath for 25 head of cattle, wagon and carriage houses, dairies, smokehouse, blacksmith's shop, corn houses, &c. &c.

A good brick GRIST MILL, with a comfortable stone Dwelling for the miller; the mill is in good order, and can grind 40 bbls. of flour per day, which quantity could be increased with a trifling expense.

An excellent SAW MILL has recently been double geared and capable of cutting 2000 feet per day; these mills have a good run of country custom, with an abundance of water at all seasons of the year, the fall of water being about 30 feet. Additional works might be erected at other sites on the premises.

This farm could conveniently be divided, having on the upper portion of it, in addition to the above improvements, a frame dwelling and log cottage, with a good barn and stabling. The whole property is in superior order and repair. The proprietor residing out of the state, is disposed to sell it for less than its value, on accommodating terms. Any person desirous of viewing the premises can do so by applying to the manager on the premises. For terms of sale and further particulars apply to

REYNOLDS & SMITH,
No. 40 N. Howard st.

je 26

BALTIMORE MARKET, Aug. 21.

Beef, Balt. mess, 8½a	Butter, Glades, No. 1, 13a	Tobacco.—
Do. do. No. 1, 6½a	Do. do. 2, 7a	There has
Do. prime, 5a	Do. do. 3, 5a	been but a
Pork, mess 10	Do. Western 2, 6a	small business
Do. No. 1 9½a	Do. do. 3, 5a	done in To-
Do. prime 8	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1, 6½a	bacco during
Do. cargo, 6½a	Do. do. 2, none	the week. The
Bacon, hams, Ba. lb. 6½a	Do. Western, 1, 6a	article has un-
Do. middlings, 5a	Do. do. 2, 5a	dergone a
Do. shoulders, 4a	Do. do. bls. 1, 6a	change, and
Do. asst'd, West. 4	Cheese, casks, 6	the principal
Do. hams, 5a	Do. boxes, 5a	sales amount
Do. middlings, 5a	Do. extra, 12a	to about 200
Do. shoulders, 3a	hds. Ohio, at	hds. quot'n's which
COTTON—	Tennessee, lb.	are as follows:
Virginia, 9a	Alabama, 11a	Inf. and com-
Upland, 9	Florida, 10a	mon sorts \$2.
Louisiana, 11	Mississippi	50a \$3 middl'g
North Carolina, 10a		to good qual-
		ties at \$4a6;
LUMBER—		Georgia Flooring 12a
		Joists & Sc'ling, W.P. 7a
		10 good \$6.50a8;
		S. Carolina do 10a
		12 Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P. 7a
		10 fine \$8a
		White Pine, pann 125a
		Shingles, W.P. 2a
		2a 12. Ohio to-
		Common, 20a
		Shingles, ced'r, 3.00a
		9.00 bacco, the bet
		Select Cullings, 14a
		16 Laths, sawed, 1.25a
		1.75 ter qualities,
		Common do 8a
		10 Laths, split, 50a
		1.00 sell readily at
		quoted prices;
MOLASSES—		Havana, 1st qu. gl 30a
		31 New Orleans
		31a
		Porto Rico, 29a
		26a Guadalupe & Mart
		28a 45; good
		English Island, Sugar House, 28a
		5a6; fine red
SOAP—		SOAP—
		Baltimore white, 12a
		14 Northrn, br'n & yel. 3a
		4a5 brown & yell'w 4a
		12; and extra
		wrapper \$11
TOBACCO—		Common 2 a 3a
		Yellow, 8 a
		10 a 10
		Brown and red, 4 a 5
		Fine yellow, 12a
		14 a 14
		Ground, leaf, 6 a 7
		Virginia, 4 a 9
		Rappahannock, 6 a 8
		Kentucky, 3 a
		for segars, 8a
		St. Domingo, 13 a 11
		Yellow and red, 7a
		Cuba, 15 a 38
PLASTER PARIS—		PLASTER PARIS—
		Cargo, pr ton cash 2.75a
		Ground per bbl. 1.12a
SUGARS—		SUGARS—
		Hav. wh. 100lbs 9a
		10.50 St. Croix, 100lbs 7.00a
		8.00
		Do. brown 7.50 Brazil, white, a
		Porto Rico, 6.70a
		7.50 Do. brown,
		New Orleans, 6a
		6a Lump, lb. c.
FLOUR—	We quote	FLOUR—We quote
		Superfine How. st., from stores, bl. \$3.93a4.
		Do. City Mills, 4.
		Do. Susquehanna, 4 a
		Rye, first, 2.87a
		Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl. 2.62
		Do. per hhd. 11.75
GRAIN—		GRAIN—
		Wheat, white, p. bu 93a
		96 Peas, black eye, 50a
		55a left over.—
		best Pa red 85a Clover seed, store 5.50a
		ord. to pri. Md 70a
		83 Timothy do 2.25a
		50.50 setting at \$4.
		Corn, white, 30a
		40 Flaxseed, rough st. 1.35
		75 per 100 lbs
		yellow Md. 41a
		42 Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs. 1.25
		Grain.
		Rye, Md. 50a
		52 Ship Stuff, bus. 20a
		White wheat
		Oats, Md. 20a
		21 Brown Stuff, 15a
		sell at 93a
		Beans, 100 Shorts, bushel, 16a
		cts for gold to
		FEATHERS—perlb. 29a
		prime. White
		Corn 38a
COFFEE—		40 & yellow 4a
		Java, lb. 10 a
		12 P. Rico & Laguay. 6a
		8 Rio, 6a
		7 Triage, 4
CANDLES—		3a 4 bring 20 a 21
		cents.
Mould, common, 9a	Sperm, -	32a 33
Do. choice brands, 10	Wax,	60a 65
Dipped, 8a		12 7.34

AYRSHIRE BULLS.

Several young Bulls for sale, of this valuable dairy stock; they are from stock selected with great care in Scotland, for a gentleman of this vicinity. One of the bulls is one year old—his appearance is impaired by an injury received in his hip from another bull but not of a nature to prevent his being fit for service. Price \$50, deliverable in this city. One other Bull, 4 months old, another 1 month old, dams very superior milkers: the dam of the younger gives when fresh between 7 and 8 gallons a day.

Likewise a 15-16 Durham bull Calf, 4 months old, sired by the celebrated bull "Washington Irving," a fine, handsome calf. Either of the calves can be had for \$20. Call on S. Sands, at this office.

je 12

BALTIMORE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Society held at Govanstown, on the 20th day of October, 1843, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That such counties of Maryland as may form societies auxiliary to this, shall on the payment of fifty dollars to the Treasurer of this society, be admitted on equal terms as regards competition for premiums, if in the opinion of the Executive Committee, such an arrangement shall appear to be expedient."

The Executive Committee at a meeting held in Baltimore, Dec. 23d, 1843, having fully concurred in the above resolution, do cordially invite the farmers of the counties of the state to form auxiliary societies, and become competitors for premiums offered by this society.

JOHN H. B. FULTON, Rec. Sec.

POUDRETTE.

A supply now on hand for sale at the office of the American Farmer.

NEW AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT,
At the old stand formerly occupied by JOHN T. DARDING,
fronting on Grant & Ellicott streets, adjoining
Dinsmore & Kyle, Pratt st. wharf.

G. H. BRYSON & J. JOHNSON,

Having entered into co-partnership under the name G. H. Bryson & Co., offer for sale at reduced prices, a great variety of Ploughs, Casting, &c., as

Davis,	Hill Side,	Grain Cradles,
S. & M.	Sub Soil,	Cutting Box,
Chenoweth,	Freeborn & Hitchcock,	Corn Shellers,
Woods,	Cultivators,	Corn and Cob
Wiley,	Harrows,	Crushers, &c.
Bar Sher,	Wheat Fans,	

Ross' Patent Hay and Straw Cutter, and every variety of FIELD AND GARDEN SEED.

Repairing done on the lowest terms. Castings by the ton or otherwise. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

aug 21 G. H. BRYSON & CO.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Manufactured by Robt. Sinclair Jr. &

Co. No. 60 Light street, viz:

Corn Mills,	price \$40	most approved	8 to 12
Sinclair & Co.'s Corn and Cob Crushers,		Subsoil Ploughs,	8 to 12
Baldwin's do.	30	Other kinds, embrac'd about	
Goldborough's Corn Shelling & Shucking Machine,	65	25 sorts, and suited to every variety of soil,	2.50 to 13
Hand do. assorted,	15 to 17	Harrows,	6 to 16
Vegetable Cutters,	20	Grain Cradles & Scythes,	4 to 5
Threshing Machines,	40 to 60	Plough and Machine Cast-	
Horse Powers,	75 to 100	Horseshoes,	per lb. 4 to 5
Cylindrical Straw Cutt.	28 to 45	Fanning Mills,	25 to 30
Do. extra large,	75	Horse Hay Rakes,	11
Common Straw Cutters,	5 to 12	Grindstones, on friction roll-	
Botts & Green's do.	25 to 30	ers,	13
Pierce's and Dolphin self-sharpening Plows, (new &	Lime Spreaders,		30

Ploughs and Machinery REPAIRED on reasonable terms. Also GARDEN AND FARMING TOOLS—of every sort.

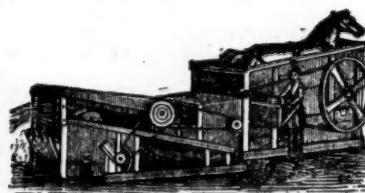
GARDEN AND FARMING SEEDS " "

GARDEN AND FARMING BOOKS " "

The agricultural community will find it their interest to examine our stock of Implements, Seeds, &c. We promise purchasers polite attention and lowest market prices. R. S., Jr. & Co.

july 24

SOMETHING NEW.



WHITMAN'S THRASHING MACHINE & HORSE POWER DEPOT, No. 2 Eutaw st., opposite the Eutaw House, where the subscriber now offers for sale all his new improvements in the Thrashing-machine and Horse-power line, consisting in part of his new SEPARATOR, patented March 20th, 1844, which thrashes and cleans the grain at one operation, and is considered the greatest labor saving machine, and of the most value to the farmer of any machine ever invented in this country.

NEW STRAW CARRIERS—These machines thresh and separate the grain from the straw in a rapid and perfect manner, and are highly approved by all.

Improved CYLINDER THRASHERS—Warranted to thresh faster than any other kind of thrashers that can be produced.

Improved HORSE POWERS, on the rail way principle, for one or two horses. These machines are durable, possess double the power of the common kind, and occupy about one eighth of the room. All of the above are made of the best materials, by experienced workmen, and warranted. I will furnish a man to go out with them and set them up in any part of this State, if desired.

As this is no humbug, all who feel an interest in agriculture are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, Baltimore city, will meet with prompt attention.

July 17

WHEAT FANS, PLOUGHS, &c.

The undersigned would inform the AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITY, that he has on hand and for sale, various kinds of Farming Implements—among which is his very superior Wheat Fan, which, last fall, received the first certificate of excellence awarded by the Balt. Co. Agricultural Society. Also the inimitable Prouty S. S. or Boston Centre-draught, and the far-famed Wiley's Patent of New York Ploughs, right and left hand. The many advantages possessed by these ploughs, are invaluable to the agriculturist, and should be tried to be properly appreciated. Castings for the above always on hand, which being of Northern manufacture, are the most durable extant. A. G. MOTT, July 3 4th corner Ensor and Forest sts. Old Town, Balt.

THRASHING MACHINES & HORSE POWERS.

Two of COPE'S Endless chain Horse Powers and Thrashing machines, all complete, which will be sold low if application be made immediately to JAMES HUEY & CO.

No. 7 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

3 4th

POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for \$5, or ten barrels for \$15—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to

D. K. MINOR, Agent.

A supply now on hand from the N. York establishment, by the single barrel, or larger quantity. For sale by

SAML. SANDS,

je 19

office of the Farmer, Baltimore st.

FARMERS! EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!

The well selected stock of Implements belonging to JAMES HUEY & CO. No. 7 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore. Our stock consists of a large lot of PLOUGHES, SHEARS, POINTS, and CULTIVATORS, which we will sell low to suit the times—among which rank the economical WILEY, and the MINOR & HORTON PLOUGH of the N. York composition metal and manufacture—the share has a double point and edge, equal to two shares and points. We keep on hand all kinds of PLOUGHES, premium CORN SHELLERS, HAY & STRAW CUTTERS, Corn & Cob CRUSHERS, Horse RAKES, Corn and Tobacco HOES. Farmers and Planters on the Eastern and Western Shores may send their orders with confidence, as they will be attended to with proptitude. We also keep GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Agents for the above implements,

S. L. STEER, Market st. near the corner of Pea, Baltimore

E & W. BISHOP, Bel-air market, Baltimore. fe 28

PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

The undersigned successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co. are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c., to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for rendering lard, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and soap making, and for many other purposes for all of which they are now in successful operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of two thirds, and in many instances fully three fourths—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govans town in October 1843.

Manufactury, McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 6. 1st RANDALL & CO.

GRAIN CRADLES! GRAIN CRADLES!

We mean what we say when we assert that A. G. MOTT, corner of Ensor and Forest sts. Old Town, near the Bel-air market, is now making up, and has for sale, the very best and cheapest article of the kind in the Baltimore market, and no mistake. Try them.

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GROUND PLASTER.

The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris, for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessels free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood street.

P. S. CHAPPELL, or,

Jan. 3. WM. L. HOPKINS, Agent.

HORSE POWERS AND CORN CRUSHERS.

The subscriber has for sale the above Implements which he can recommend to all purchasers as being SUPERIOR ARTICLES. They are made with a view to strength, durability and efficiency, possess great power, are constructed upon the very simplest principles of mathematical exactitude, and are calculated to do as much work as the largest farmer can desire, and being free from complication, are not easily put out of order, and easy of repair. For proof of their intrinsic value, the subscriber refers to the following certificate from one of our most intelligent practical farmers, who combines with a knowledge of farming that of machinery, and is every way competent to pass a correct judgment.

GEORGE PAGE, Machinist,
West Baltimore st. Baltimore.

Orders and letters of inquiry, POST PAID, will be promptly attended to.

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I hereby certify that I was one of the committee on Agricultural Implements and Machinery at the last fair of the Baltimore Co Agricultural Society—that I attended the first day of examination but not the last: that after a full and fair examination of all the other machines of similar kinds, and an interchange of opinions among the judges, it was determined by a vote of 4 out of the 5 judges, to give Mr. GEORGE PAGE the first premium on his CORN and COB CRUSHER and HORSE POWER, they each being considered very superior, both in power and operation, as well as durability to any others on the ground. It was universally admitted, that the Corn and Cob Crusher could do twice as much work as any other machine of the kind on the ground—and I must confess, that I was both mortified and surprised, to find by the award of my co-judges, that they had changed their opinions after I left, and it had been agreed upon to award the above premiums to Mr. Page by so decided a vote as 4 to 1, that they should afterwards change that determination after I had left without consulting me is like a matter of surprise and mortification.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Jr.

JAMES MURRAY'S

PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices \$25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

ALSO, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for \$15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Boxes, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Also, a second hand Steam Engine, 16 horse power, and the works for two Saw Mills.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

Orders can be left with J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber,

Mr. Abner Linthicum, jr., and all Machinists are invited to a trial of Grinding against my Corn and Cob Crushers, and if I do not do more work, taking the power, quantity, and quality into consideration, I will give them my machine gratis.

Patent Rights for sale by the subscriber.

no 8 JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

MANGELWURZEL AND FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED,

Just received and for sale by ROBT. SINCLAIR JR. & CO. Ap 22 Seedsmen, No. 60 Light st.

CLEAZY'S IMPROVED SELF-SHARPENING

PLough.

J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, a little west of the Baltimore & Ohio rail road Depot, would invite public attention to this superior implement, both as to its simplicity, cheapness and good work with light draft. He will furnish patterns to manufacturers living out of this state on reasonable terms. may 1

NEW PATENT CORN MILL,—CORN AND COB CRUSHER.

The subscribers have recently invented and constructed a Corn Mill and Crusher, to be worked by hand or horse power, which are remarkably simple and admirably adapted to the present wants of farmers. Either of the above machines may be seen in operation at our warehouse, No. 60, Light street.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.

PRICES—Corn Crusher \$30—Corn Mill \$40. ap 29

THE BOMMER MANURE METHOD.

We wish to afford every facility to the introduction of this method, as the better it is known the higher it will be esteemed. If farmers who are living in a neighborhood will club together, we will offer them the following inducements to purchase, viz. To any club of Five ordering the method to one address, we will make a deduction of 15 per cent. To a Club of Ten, 20 per cent. reduction, and to larger clubs, a still larger discount upon our established rates for single methods, which are as follows :

For a garden up to 20 acres,	\$6
" 100 acres arable land,	10
" 200 "	15
" 300 "	18
" 400 "	20

Unlimited number of acres, 25
Purchasers of a smaller right can at any time increase it by paying the difference in price.

ABBETT & CO. Southern proprietors of the Patent Right, at Parsons & Preston's Book Store, adjoining the Rail Road Depot mb 13 in Pratt street, Baltimore.

Those who find it more convenient, can leave their orders with S. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer, who will promptly attend thereto.

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MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS & GRINDERS.

The subscriber having so simplified the construction of the Machine, and having at the same time added to its efficiency, both for the quantity and quality of its work, is now enabled to sell for \$25 Crushers of the capacity of cylinder heretofore sold at 40 dollars—Hand Crushers for 20 dollars—either with or without self-feeders. Any other machine made to order. Also, Repairs of all kinds of agricultural implements. These machines can be seen in operation opposite the Willow Grove Farm of Mr. J. Donnell.

fe 14 WM. MURRAY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

J. S. EASTMAN, at No. 36 West Pratt st. about half a square west of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road depot, has on hand a great variety of Plows and Plow Castings, and other Farming Implements at wholesale and retail, as follows, viz. his newly patented Cleasy self-sharpening plows of 7 different sizes, (and one large hand do.) he has many testimonies to show the superior merits of this implement.

Also—Gideon Davis' improved ploughs, of all sizes, wrought and cast shares, do do. Connecticut improved, a superior article for light soil; Evans' reverse point ploughs, with cast shares only; Wyman's No. O. self-sharpeners, various bar-share and coulter ploughs and superior side ploughs, etc. etc. Also, corn and tobacco Cultivators, wheat fans, cylindrical straw cutters of various sizes, a superior article; lime carts, superior Pennsylvania made grain Cradles; small Burrstone Mills for driving by horse power or steam; Corn Shellers, Threshing Machines (and horse-powers for two or four horses) made very durable and to thresh clean. Bachelor's and Osgood's patent corn planters, etc. with a great variety of their implements made of the best materials and in the best manner. All the above are sold at reduced prices to suit the times. may 1